

F 7623
1.934

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

REPORT

OF THE

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

FOR THE YEAR

July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934

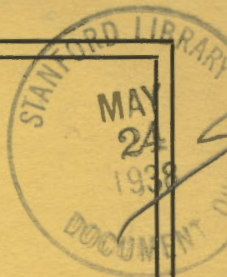
H. A. SMITH, State Forester

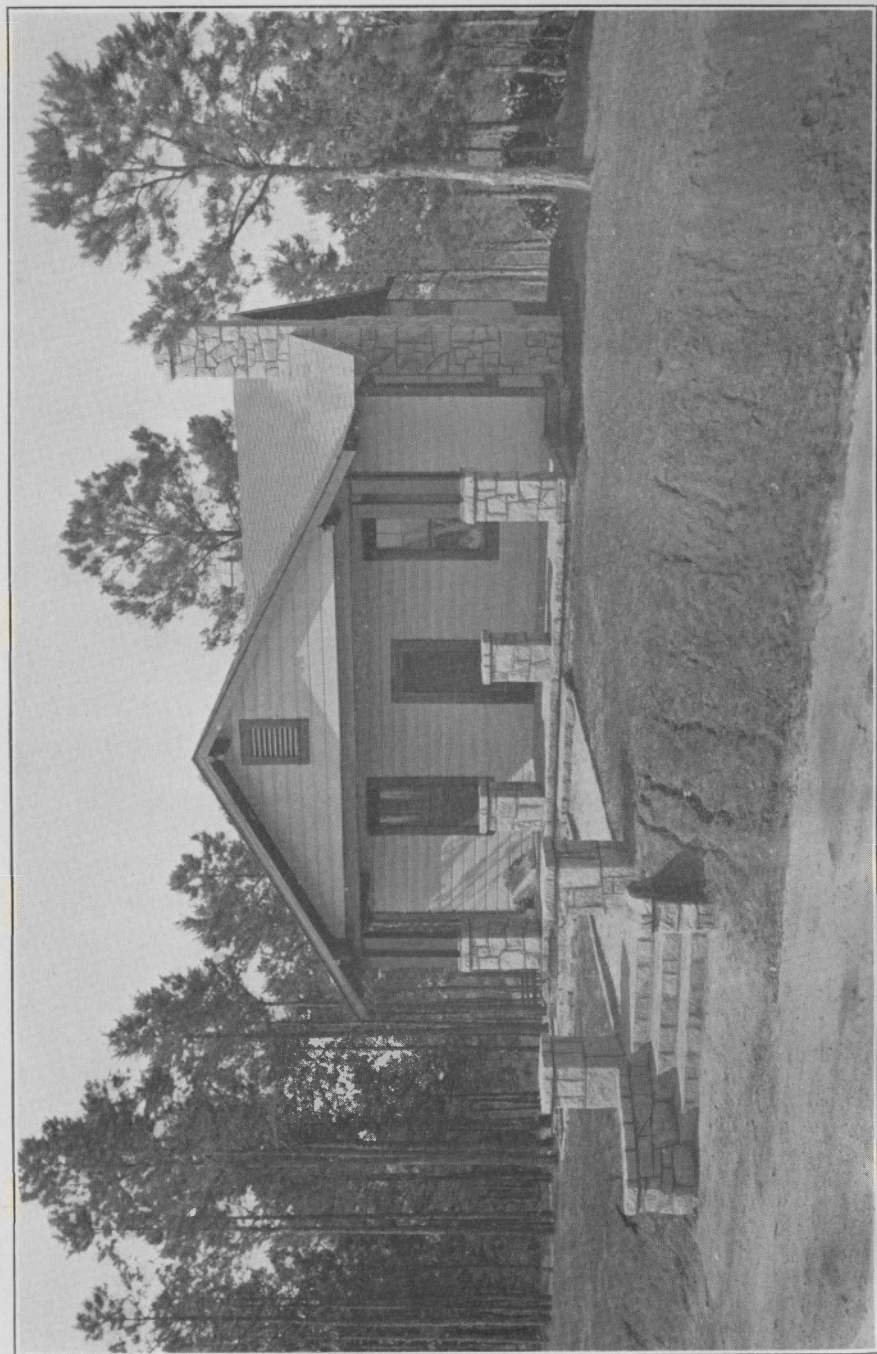


COLUMBIA, S. C.

September 1, 1934

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA





TYPE OF TOWERMAN'S RESIDENCE CONSTRUCTED BY CCC CAMPS ON 10 ACRE FARMS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
REPORT
OF THE
STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY
FOR THE YEAR

July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934

H. A. SMITH, State Forester



COLUMBIA, S. C.

September 1, 1934

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Letter of Transmittal	4
Personnel	6
Administration	7
Financial	10
Public Relations	15
Representation	18
Forest Protection	19
Emergency Conservation Work	21
State Forest Parks	24
Other Cooperative Efforts	27

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To Hon. Ibra C. Blackwood, Governor, and to the General Assembly of South Carolina.

Sirs: Pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of Assembly creating the State Commission of Forestry, approved April 26, 1927; which provides that the Commission shall "inquire into and make annual report upon forest conditions in South Carolina, with reference to the preservation of forests, the effect of the destruction of forests upon the general welfare of the State, and other matters pertaining to the subject of forestry and tree growth, including recommendations to the public generally as to reforestation," I have the honor to submit the report of the Commission for the period July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY,

H. L. TILGHMAN,
Chairman.

IN ACKNOWLEDGING THE REPORT ON C. C. C. CAMPS
THE PRESIDENT SAID:

"Dear Mr. Fechner:—

"I have been greatly interested and encouraged by the fine report of your visits to C. C. C. Camps in many parts of the country.

"This kind of work must go on. I believe that the nation feels that the work of these young men is so thoroughly justified and, in addition, the benefits to the men themselves are so clear that the actual annual cost will be met without much opposition or much complaint."

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

MEMBERS OF THE STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

(Appointed by the Governor)

- H. L. TILGHMAN, Chairman, Marion, S. C.
- B. S. MEEKS, Vice-Chairman, Columbia, S. C.
- DR. E. W. SIKES, Clemson College, S. C.
- PAUL V. MOORE, Spartanburg, S. C.
- C. P. CUTHBERT, Charleston, S. C.

STATE FOREST SERVICE

- H. A. SMITH, Secretary to the Commission and State Forester,
Columbia, S. C.
- N. T. BARRON, Assistant State Forester, Columbia, S. C.
- EITEL BAUER, District Forester, Spartanburg, S. C.
- H. Y. FORSYTHE, District Forester, Aiken, S. C.
- W. C. HAMMERLE, District Forester, Walterboro, S. C.
- L. M. STALEY, Nurseryman, Camden, S. C.
- MISS CAROLINE TAYLOR, Columbia, S. C.

REPORT

ADMINISTRATION

During the fiscal year 1934 resignations were received from two of the District Foresters employed by the State Commission of Forestry. These were from District Forester, W. R. Dunlap of the Walterboro District and D. Y. Lenhart of the Florence District. A new District Forester, Mr. Eitel Bauer, a native of Columbia, South Carolina and a graduate in Forestry from the University of Georgia with a Master's Degree from Harvard, was employed to take charge of the Spartanburg District. H. Y. Forsythe of Aiken was transferred to the Florence District and W. C. Hammerle was transferred from Spartanburg to the Walterboro District. Due to the difficulty in obtaining capable men at present salaries the office in the Aiken District has not been filled. The office is being maintained, however, with the view to replacing Mr. Forsythe as soon as funds and good men become available.

With the enlargement of present activities and the addition of new duties, the present force of the Commission, both in the office and in the field, is entirely inadequate to efficiently carry on the work. A bookkeeper should be added to the office force, four District men should be added to the field organization and three assistant State Foresters should be added to head up the work of Protection, Education, and Lands and Parks.

Under the Emergency Conservation Work in the year preceding this, seventeen Civilian Conservation Corps camps were assigned to South Carolina for work on private lands. This work was centered very largely upon forest protective associations throughout the State and the supervision of the work came under the State Forestry organization. It was recognized by Washington, however, that the resources of the State Forestry organization were too small to adequately administer the work of the seventeen camps. They were very frank in their expression of opinions on the matter and were very liberal in their interpretations of the regulations with the result that during the period of this report over \$5,000,000 was brought into South Carolina by camps under the jurisdiction of the State Forestry Commission. An

effort was made to secure additional appropriations from the Legislature of 1933 without much success. As a result thereof in October 1934, five camps were removed from the jurisdiction of the Commission. In commenting upon the situation Regional Forest Inspector, W. R. Hine, had the following to say in regard to applications for new camps and the retention of existing camps:

“With this in mind (the capacity of the State to guarantee manning and maintenance of Emergency Conservation Work) you are requested to review the situation in your State with regard to State appropriations, private cooperation and other evidence of the State’s determination to man and maintain Emergency Conservation Work improvements and to set forth your reasons for believing that these will be adequate to assure the manning and maintenance of work thus done.”

The appropriations for the State Commission of Forestry for South Carolina have never been in excess of \$13,000. This is one of the smallest appropriations made for forestry in the United States. The value of fire towers and tower dwellings alone installed through the Emergency Conservation Work program is greater for materials than the entire appropriations by the State of South Carolina for forestry work since the Commission was organized. The time has come for South Carolina to place its forestry organization upon a sound financial basis. It is particularly imperative at this time in that it means the retention of Emergency Conservation Work camps which are already within the State and it increases considerably the possibilities for getting new camps, and at the same time will be the beginning of the recognition of the value of our greatest natural resource.

The recent Act of the Legislature places under the supervision of the State Forest Commission the supervision and administration of State Forest Parks. This is a part of the President’s program for providing recreational possibilities for our citizens under the lesser hours of work as prescribed by the New Deal. This subject is discussed later on in this report.

Another feature of the President’s program is the permanent reduction in agricultural production through the acquisition of sub-marginal land areas, and the use of such areas as State Forests, Game Sanctuaries, Public Shooting Grounds and places

of recreation. This movement is known as the "Sub-marginal Land Program" and \$37,500,000 has already been set up for such purchases. The State Forest Commission has already been approached as to the administration of such lands. Letters have been requested, and given, assuring the "Sub-marginal Land Program" of our willingness to assume responsibility to the extent of our ability for the administration of such properties. So far four projects have been outlined within the State. These vary in size from 15,000 to 150,000 acres. It is planned that such lands through Civilian Conservation Corps camps and F. E. R. A. labor be developed from the standpoint of the best land use. Suitable areas will be set aside as Game Sanctuaries, inviolate and adequately marked. Suitable areas will be utilized for intensive recreation and surrounding areas will be open at all times for public shooting consistent with the laws of the State and supply of game available. Dependent families today eking a mere existence upon inferior soil will be removed to better lands and will earn a part of their cash income by working upon the forest which they have left. The whole area will be treated from the standpoint of scientific forestry. Fields and areas with sparse growth will be planted up. Areas too thick will be thinned. Forest stands in general will be improved by the elimination of inferior species. The supervision of such areas by a State organization will aid in assuring that the income from such areas will remain in the State. All of these things point to the need for a strong State Forestry organization capable of administering such areas through technical men qualified by education and experience. The "Sub-marginal Land Program" is one of the most fundamental of the "New Deal programs." It is imperative that South Carolina be prepared to meet the situation.

FINANCIAL

The attached financial statement shows the total expenditures for the fiscal year 1934 of \$55,801.47. This is obtained by adding State expenditures to the total expenditures by the protective associations after deducting reimbursements. Private individuals spent \$14,621.09, this item having been considerably reduced by reason of the presence of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps. Even with the camps, however, the expenditures by private property owners in approximately one dozen counties in South Carolina are considerably greater than the appropriation for the State of South Carolina for the entire forty-six counties. Recent increases in forest protective associations, as brought out under the heading of "Forest Protection" in this report, have brought us to a standstill insofar as increasing our protective associations in the State are concerned under present appropriations. Unless additional funds are made available by the State no additional protective units can be established and therefore no request can be made for new Civilian Conservation Corps camps, and it is extremely doubtful if we will be able to retain the one we have. The following statements will give a complete setup of expenditures within South Carolina for forestry work from all sources.

ANNUAL REPORT—FINANCIAL STATEMENT SOUTH CAROLINA STATE FOREST SERVICE CLASSIFICATIONS FROM JULY 1, 1933 TO JUNE 30, 1934

	PERSONAL SERVICE		CONTRACTUAL SERVICES						SUPPLIES				FIXED CHARGES			F Material	G EQUIPMENT						H Lands & Struct's	Reimbursement	Total State	Total Expenditures on Units							
	Salaries	Wages	Special Payments	Freight	Express	Travel	Telegraph and Tele-	Repairs	Printing and Advertising	Water, Heat Light, Power	Other Contra-	Office Supplies	Educational Supplies	Motor Vehicle Supplies	Agricultural Supplies		Other Supplies	Rents	Insurance	Refunds	Other Fixed Charges	Office Equipment					Household Equipment	Motor Vehicle Equipment	Educational Equipment	Nursery Equipment	Fire Equipment	Other	
Columbia Office	\$ 7,707.99		\$ 1,819.63	\$ 73.65		\$ 350.54	\$ 209.60	\$ 156.69	\$ 142.44			\$ 2,214.73		\$ 734.23	\$ 5.00	\$ 80.12	\$ 12.00	\$ 40.44	\$ 2.00		\$ 22.70	\$ 204.77		\$ 696.50					\$ 133.25		\$14,503.46		
Camden Nursery	1,387.50	436.75		145.63		79.74	52.46	114.64				6.00			271.11			55.00		787.23						30.67					3,371.16		
Piedmont District	2,316.53						9.14	177.25						302.10				32.62													3,234.63		
Pee Dee District	2,292.00					25.25	70.35	25.45						100.01			247.50	27.42				3.85									2,793.33		
Walterboro District	2,292.00	6.00	2.25			11.82	53.16	328.20		26.89		16.63		218.85			173.25	27.42				11.22									3,600.78		
Aiken District	2,292.00	68.00				56.35	33.77	102.30				3.90		96.42			88.00	16.60													3,147.44		
Educational Project			416.00											63.56	17.60	1,204.57	9.55		32.82												792.98		
Georgetown Nursery				24.56																											1,551.36		
Cooper River Timber Company (Charleston)				7.16																											1,846.82		
Cooper River Timber Company (Georgetown)																															1,846.82		
Caesars Head Protective Association																															672.69		
Fairfield County Protective Association																															537.35		
Champion Fiber Company																															1,142.61		
Jasper County Protective Association																															212.99		
Aiken County Protective Association																															59.24		
Kershaw County Protective Association																															636.56		
Carolina Fiber Company																															666.47		
Emory W. Clarke Estate																															1,882.69		
Black River Protective Association	510.00	2.50					7.35	9.65	1.50	1.00						1.25																666.53	
Stokes Protective Association	20.00																														241.25		
Estill Protective Association	210.00																														533.25		
Totals	\$18,966.61	513.25	\$ 2,237.88	\$ 251.00	\$ 525.05	\$ 428.83	\$ 938.37	\$ 176.14	\$ 27.89			\$ 2,241.26	\$ 63.56	\$ 1,469.21	\$ 1,480.68	\$ 90.92	\$ 701.50	\$ 196.32	\$ 789.23		\$ 22.70	\$ 219.84	\$ 133.25		\$ 360.75						\$74,421.99	\$41,180.38	\$22,043.08

EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR PROJECTS

July 1, 1933—June 30, 1934

	State and Federal	Private	Total
Protection	\$30,967.21	\$14,621.09	\$45,588.30
Nursery	5,452.46	.....	5,452.46
Other	4,760.71	.....	4,760.71
	<u>\$41,180.38</u>	<u>\$14,621.09</u>	<u>\$55,801.47</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	Balance June 30, 1933	Receipts Private	Federal Reimbursement Sect. 2	State Sect. 4 Appropriation	Total
State Fund	\$ 4,755.95	\$ 781.38	.....	.....	\$ 5,537.33
Federal Fund	12,357.66	2,986.90	\$18,486.10	.....	33,830.66
Revolving Fund ..	7,383.37	1,082.07*	.....	951.24	9,416.68
Funds available during year					\$48,784.67
Expenditures State and Federal					<u>41,180.38</u>
Balance					\$ 7,604.29

*Sale of Seedlings

Balance on Hand July 1, 1934:

State	\$
Federal	2,952.68
Revolving Fund	4,651.61
Balance	<u>\$ 7,604.29</u>

JULY 1, 1933 JUNE 30, 1934

STATE FUNDS:

Balance as of July 1, 1933	\$ 4,755.95	
Borrowed by Revolving Funds and Returned	781.38	\$ 5,537.33

REVOLVING FUNDS:

Balance as of July 1, 1933	\$ 7,383.37	
Sale of Seedlings	1,082.07	\$ 8,465.44

FEDERAL FUNDS:

Balance as of July 1, 1933	\$12,357.66	
Section 2 Reimbursement	18,486.10	
Section 4 Reimbursement	951.24	
Contributions	980.97	
Dues Paid by Cooperators	2,005.93	\$34,781.90

Total	\$48,784.67
Expenditures	<u>41,180.38</u>

Balance	\$ 7,604.29
---------------	-------------

Balance:

State	\$
Federal	2,952.68
Revolving Fund	4,651.61
Balance	<u>\$ 7,604.29</u>

COOPERATORS

Name	Administration	Field Personnel	Improvements, Tools, & Equip.	All Other	Total	States	Private	Fire Suppression	Grand Total
Caesars Head Protective Association	\$ 16.21	\$ 825.00	\$ 92.40	\$ 209.00	\$ 1,142.61	\$ 537.35	\$ 605.26	.....	\$ 1,142.61
Fairfield County Protective Association	305.00	52.11	96.11	453.22	212.99	240.23	.....	463.22
Champion Fiber Company	225.00	.....	12.00	237.00	59.24	177.76	.....	238.20
Cooper River Timber Company (Charleston)	6,877.23	199.07	311.05	7,387.35	1,846.82	5,540.53	1.20	7,406.65
Cooper River Timber Company (Georgetown)	1,693.30	344.66	252.85	2,690.81	672.69	2,018.12	19.30	2,737.06
Jasper County Protective Association	1,114.30	140.74	17.97	1,273.92	636.96	636.96	46.25	1,273.92
Aiken County Protective Association	604.95	387.48	338.51	1,330.94	665.47	665.47	.....	1,273.92
Kershaw County Protective Association	3,138.19	412.48	43.18	3,765.40	1,882.69	1,882.71	18.50	1,349.44
Carolina Fiber Company	2,516.18	.....	149.98	2,666.16	666.53	1,999.63	45.42	3,810.82
Emory W. Clarke	635.00	.....	965.00	241.25	723.75	.....	2,666.16
Totals	\$ 918.67	\$ 17,299.15	\$ 2,263.94	\$ 1,430.65	\$ 21,912.41	\$ 7,421.99	\$ 14,490.42	\$ 130.67	\$ 22,043.08

PUBLIC RELATIONS

“My Forestry Notebooks”

Approximately 7,000 pupils in the elementary schools of South Carolina were supplied with copies of “My Forestry Notebook” compiled for the instruction of forestry in the lower grades. These notebooks were distributed as follows:

Walterboro District	246
Aiken District	3,418
Spartanburg District	2,326
Florence District	832

Vocational Agricultural Forestry Project

Under this program 1,031 boys of high school age studied forestry under the direction of the Vocational Agricultural Teacher in the classroom and put into practice on ten-acre demonstration forests maintained by the school the principles learned there. Fifty-three schools were covered by the project are as follows:

School	County	School	County
Walterboro	Colleton	Oakley Hall	Chester
Holly Hill	Orangeburg	Welcome	Greenville
McClellanville	Charleston	Cross Hill	Laurens
Furman	Hampton	Cleveland	Oconee
Allendale	Allendale	Walhalla	Oconee
Ridgeland	Jasper	Dacusville	Pickens
Bluffton	Beaufort	Chesnee	Spartanburg
Branchville	Orangeburg	Jonesville	Union
Moncks Corner	Berkeley	Rock Hill	York
St. Matthews	Calhoun	Manning	Clarendon
Denmark	Bamberg	Dillon	Dillon
Williston-Elko	Barnwell	Cowards	Florence
Summerville	Dorchester	Blaney	Kershaw
Lamar	Darlington	Marion	Marion
Lake View	Dillon	Kingstree	Williamsburg
Conway	Horry	Salley	Aiken
Flat Creek	Lancaster	Edgefield	Edgefield
Hillcrest	Sumter	Blackstock	Fairfield
Antreville	Abbeville	Ninety-Six	Greenwood
Pendleton	Anderson	Lexington	Lexington
Blacksburg	Cherokee	Swansea	Lexington

School	County	School	County
Washington Con.	McCormick	Jefferson	Chesterfield
De la Howe	McCormick	McBee	Chesterfield
Prosperity	Newberry	Latta	Dillon
Blythewood	Richland	Andrews	Georgetown
Ridge Spring	Saluda	Heath Springs	Lancaster
Fletcher Mem.	Marlboro		

This work should be enlarged upon since under it farm boys are taught both in the classroom and in the woods the principles involved in the handling of their home woodlots. Four hundred and fifty-nine of these boys either collected forest tree seed, raised forest tree seedlings, planted forest tree seedlings, constructed fire breaks, thinned trees, or carried on some other definite project upon their home grounds. Nearly 1,700 visitors viewed the works of the school forestry class and we have records of 81 adults who have adopted forestry practice at their home by reason of their work. The demand upon the time of the district men has been so great, however, as to preclude any expansion of this program at this time.

Fair Exhibits

Exhibits on forestry work were put on in the Fall of 1933 in all of the State and County Fairs and through the cooperation of Civilian Conservation Corps camps exhibits have been scheduled for this Fall as follows: the State Fair at Columbia and County Fairs at Spartanburg, Anderson, Rock Hill, Union, Florence, Sumter, Dillon, Walterboro, Charleston, Orangeburg and Brunson.

Farm Forest Demonstration

Under cooperative arrangements with forestry agricultural division of State Department of Education eight group meetings representing one hundred seventy-five vocational agricultural teachers and farmers were held in the following counties: Spartanburg, Anderson, Richland, Saluda, Williamsburg, Kershaw, Marion and Dorchester. The object was the instruction of vocational teachers in the principles of thinning young pine for increased growth, moving old stands for quality and utilization, timber estimating, demonstrations in fire fighting and the constructing fire lanes and the planting of forest trees.

Lectures and Moving Pictures

An intensive educational campaign has been carried on in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps with Emergency Conservation Work funds. Three moving picture machines have been on the road constantly during the last year showing moving pictures at Civilian Conservation Corps camps depicting damage done by woods fires and the value of forest lands to the community. This work has been carried on with the cooperation of the Education Department of the Civilian Conservation Corps program under the direct supervision of James D. Graham with headquarters in Columbia. In addition a full-time lecturer was employed in the person of Harry R. E. Hampton of Columbia, a noted conservationist who has visited each camp every month and given a complete set of lectures dealing with every phase of forest conservation. All these expenditures were made by the Emergency Conservation Work program.

REFORESTATION

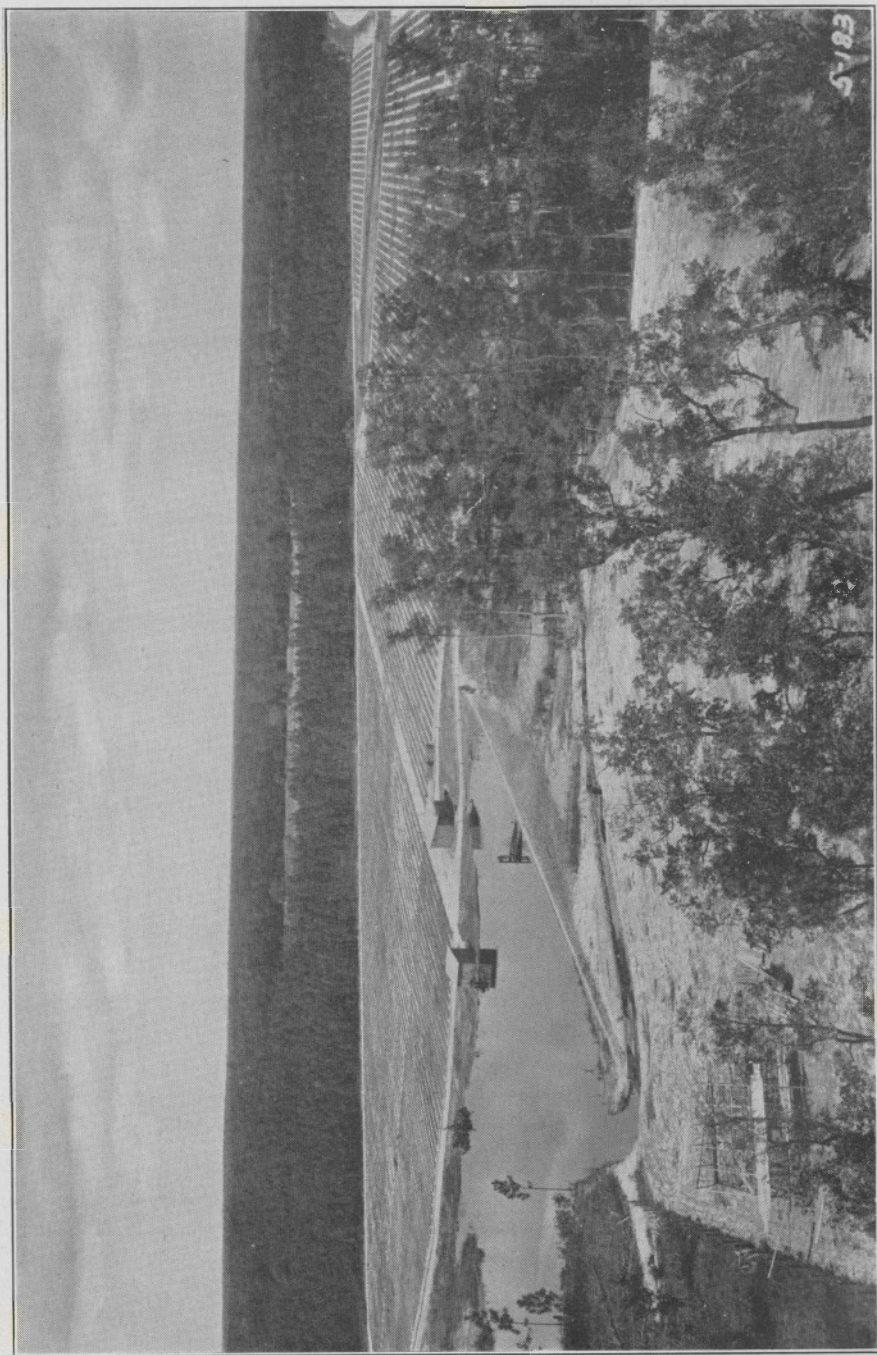
A total of 431,365 forest tree seedlings were produced in the State Forest Tree Nursery at Camden for planting in the winter of 1933-34. Of these 359,150 were sold for commercial plantings, 52,925 were used in County demonstration and experimental plantations and 20,290 were used on school project plantings and refilling old demonstrations.

Trees were planted in thirty-five out of the forty-six counties of the State. While a total of 359,150 trees were supplied at the cost of production to those who desired to purchase trees for reforestation work this figure represents only one third of the trees that were ordered by farmers and timber landowners in South Carolina last year. A shortage of seed the previous Fall was responsible for reduction in forest tree seedlings and orders were reduced accordingly.

There seems every indication that the State of South Carolina can produce and sell at the cost of production close to 3,000,000 trees a year from now on. The President's program has greatly stimulated forest tree planting in addition to other phases of forestry work.

Probably the greatest stimulus in South Carolina has been the Federal Soil Erosion Project under the supervision of T. S. Buie of Spartanburg, South Carolina. Under this project and through Federal funds it is anticipated upon the area at present covered by the project that close to 20,000,000 trees will be planted during the next five years.

Under cooperative arrangements with the Soil Erosion Service a new Nursery has been established in Georgetown County covering approximately fifteen acres. Under this agreement the Soil Erosion Service is to bear all expenditures up to approximately \$10,000 in exchange for approximately 5,000,000 seedlings. The bulk of this expenditure will go into an overhead sprinkling system and pump and tools and equipment. At the close of the project all such equipment will belong to the State Forestry Commission. Reforestation has its greatest value upon areas that will not reseed naturally due to lack of seed trees; where eroded lands should be covered to prevent erosion and where a more valuable species than is represented by existing seed trees are desired by the landowner.



15 ACRE FOREST TREE NURSERY—ANNUAL CAPACITY 5,000,000 PINES—GEORGETOWN

5-183

FOREST PROTECTION

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1934, there were signed up under cooperative agreements with State Forest Commission and the Federal Government twelve forest protective associations with a total acreage under protection of 500,000 acres. At the close of the fiscal year 1934, there are signed up and under protection twenty-two forest protective associations totaling approximately 1,200,000 acres with twelve secondary protective associations providing detection and reporting only and covering approximately 300,000 acres of land. Therefore under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Commission there are today approximately 1,500,000 acres of private forest lands within the State availing themselves of some degree of protection in cooperation with the Federal Government.

It has been necessary to sign up such acreage in order to retain our camps, and in the signing up of such acreages we have today reached our limit by reason of the financial situation. The future expansion of protection work in South Carolina is contingent upon additional appropriation by the State Legislature.

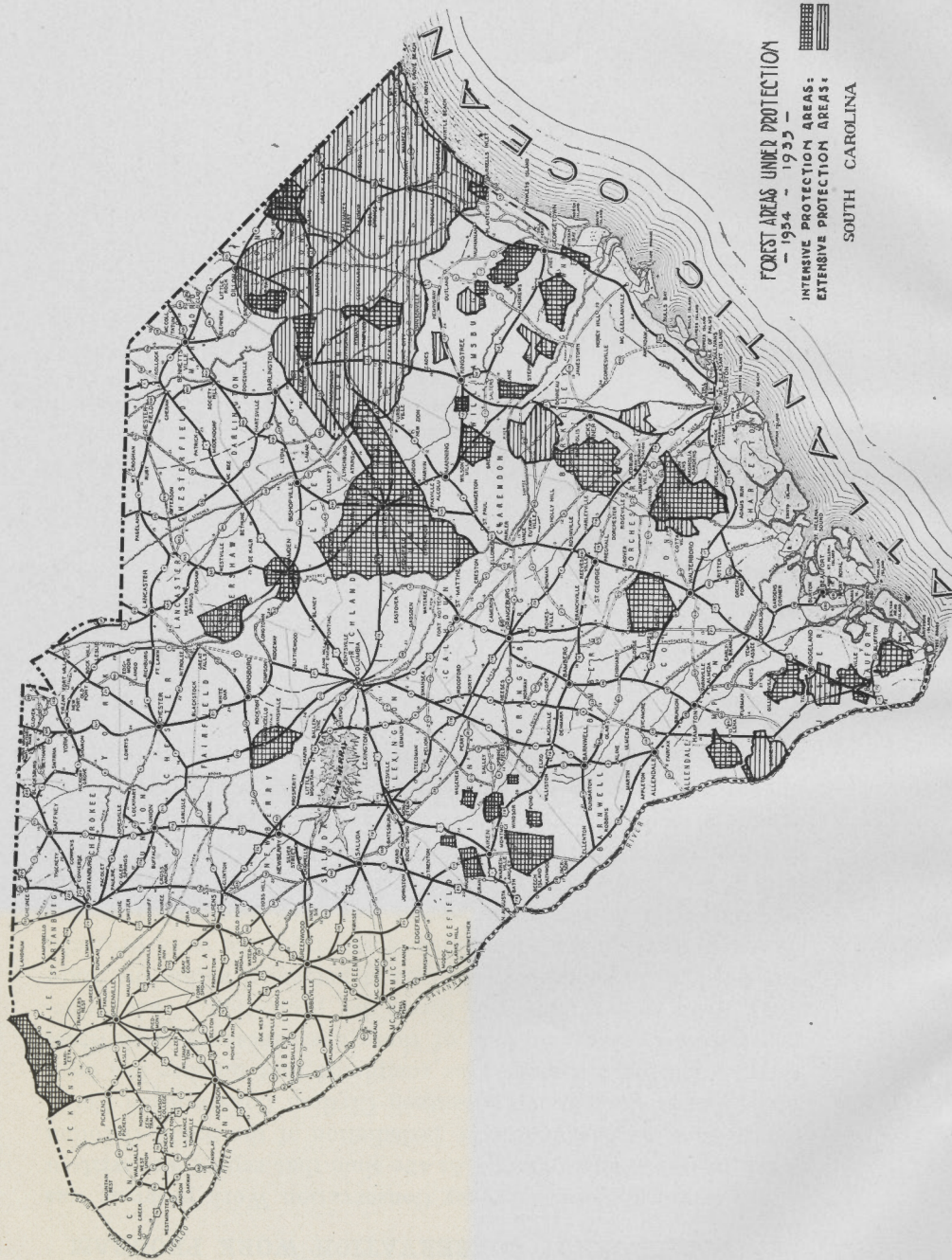
Up until the present time forty steel lookout towers with ten acre subsistent homestead sites have been constructed in cooperation with Emergency Conservation Work program. With the exception of three, every one of those fire towers is today manned and rendering some form of service to adjoining property owners. The interest in forest protection is growing daily by leaps and bounds and is even now beyond the ability of the State Forestry Commission insofar as financial cooperation and efficient supervision is concerned.

Where originally the Commission had limited protective organizations with groups of property owners today counties are demanding protection on a county wide basis. The Legislature of 1933 passed local Acts levying special millage for the placing of two counties, Sumter and Fairfield, under protection. Lack of funds prohibited the cooperative agreement between Fairfield and the State. Since that time Georgetown, Kershaw and Florence have indicated their desire for County wide protection and at least a dozen other counties are taking the steps necessary to provide the funds for such a program. Failure on the part of the Legislature to provide such funds will preclude any possibi-

ties of such a program and in such time make impossible retention of Civilian Conservation Corps camps and the securing of new ones.

Due to the severe fire season of 1933-34, wherever Civilian Conservation Corps camps were located, a ruling was made that the Civilian Conservation Corps camps should respond to any request for aid on forest fires when made by the landowner and when the landowner gave all the support possible along the fire line and agreed to patrol the line after the fire was extinguished. This rule was made based on the fundamental principle of Civilian Conservation Corps camp work that the camps could be used only where there was prior interest in forestry on the part of the landowner. Later, however, after the season advanced fires became more numerous with the result that all work within the Civilian Conservation Corps camp program was suspended and truck loads of men were assigned to different sections of the various counties with a view to patrolling and preventing fires and catching fires when small. As a result of this program hundreds of thousands of acres of forest land were saved. The boys themselves gave splendid service. They raised no question as to hours and gave liberally of their services wherever the presence of forest fires called them. Many instances were noted of valuable young timber stands being saved in addition to school buildings and farm dwellings.

What could easily have been one of the most severe fire seasons in the history of South Carolina was prevented very largely due to the presence of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps and the wholehearted cooperation of the boys, the supervisory personnel and the army officers therein. As a result of the presence of the camps in the forest protective associations losses upon the units were held to a minimum. Less than 3% of the land under protection was burned, notwithstanding that in some areas practically the entire adjoining counties were burned over.



FOREST AREAS UNDER PROTECTION

— 1934 — 1935 —

INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS:

EXTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS:

SOUTH CAROLINA

THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK PROGRAM

The origin of the Emergency Conservation Work program was given in last year's report. At the time that report was written South Carolina had under the jurisdiction of the South Carolina State Forest Commission seventeen Civilian Conservation Corps camps. During the fiscal year completed that number has been reduced to twelve and four of those are concerned with State Park work rather than with forest fire protection. This reduction has been in part due to the lack of personnel within the State Forestry organization with which to supervise the work projects, but the work in remaining camps has been prosecuted to the best of our ability and splendid results have been accomplished thereby. A tabulation of results accomplished at the various camps is made a part of this report. Numbers at the head of the columns refer to the numbers of the camp which may be obtained by referring to the following table:

County	Name of Camp	No. of Camp
*Greenville	Palmetto	P-51
Kershaw	Hilton	P-52
*Florence	Benj. F. Lawrence	P-53
*Colleton	Richard M. Jefferies	P-54
*Aiken	Montmorenci	P-55
*Berkeley	Francis Porcher	P-56
*Marion-Dillon	Victor Blue	P-57
Charleston	Edgar Allen Poe	P-58
Jasper	Thomas Heyward	P-59
*Dorchester	Dorchester	P-60
Georgetown	LaFayette	P-61
Williamsburg	Williamsburg	P-62
*Sumter	W. C. Miller	P-63
Beaufort	Hardeeville	P-64
Horry	Scarborough	P-65
Fairfield	Pearson	P-66
Allendale	Johnson Hagood	P-67

* Camps operating October 1934.

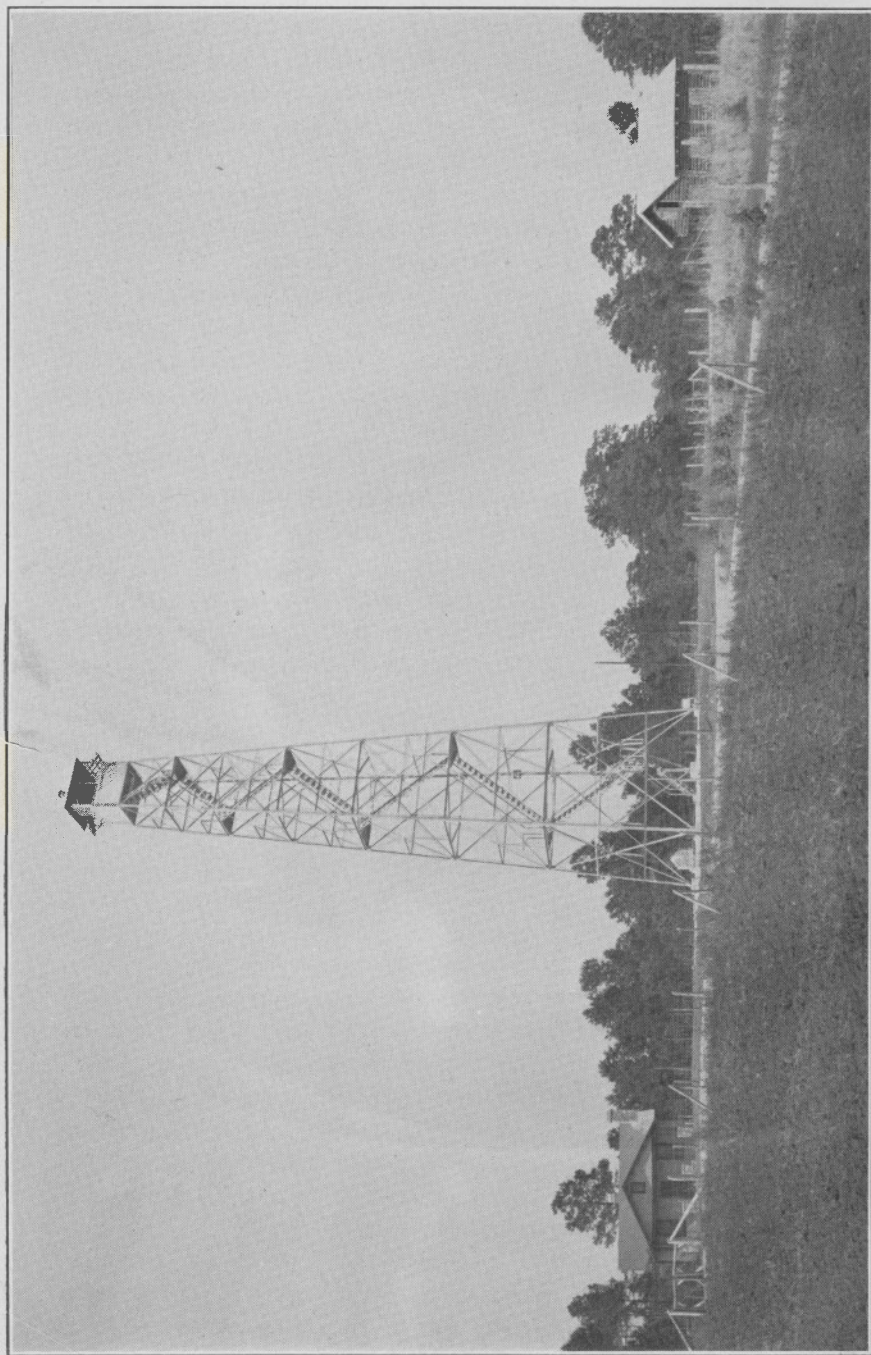
RECAPITULATION OF ECW FORM 7.—JULY 1933 TO JULY 1934

Projects		51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	Totals
1.	Telephone Lines—Miles	31.5	42	55.3	28.2	24.5	60.5	64	63.3	33.5	40.5	70	71	40	26	74	13	34.4	777.7
2.	Fire Breaks—Miles	15	69.4	58	82.6	727.9	152.8	16	9	402.5	87	375.1	117	58.3	314.6	61	31	120.9	2988.1
3.	Reduction of Fire Hazards, Etc.—Acres	...	5	69	35	47	30	15	...	50	17	24.5	20	44	30	50	160	...	596.5
4.	Roadside Clearing, Fire Prevention—Miles	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	9.9	50.4	...	2	...	7	...	40	20	...	136.3
5.	Trailside Clearing or Clean-up, Fire Prevention—Miles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	18
6.	Trailside Clearing or Clean-up, Fire Prevention—Miles	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
7.	Lookout Towers—Number	...	...	3	2	1	2	4	...	...	2.8	2	2	3	2	3.5	1	1	33.3
8.	Fighting Forest Fires—Man-Days	469	1086	2948	8017	1036	4225	3548	536	2666	558	923	2627	3081	469	2027	1414	1093	36,663
9.	Fire Suppression—Man-Days	...	509	2305	...	792	3244	2566	866	1069	...	1007	...	1685	2364	255	175	13	17,430
10.	Fire Prevention—Man-Days	192	...	197	30	...	140	60	...	11	985	567	...	264	35	445	...	235	3,090
11.	General Clean-up Other Than Fire Prevention—Acres	...	...	20	10	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	30	15	...	...	101
13.	Roads:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(a) Truck Trails—Miles	10.6	35.8	...	17	...	25	4.5	3	61	33.4	13.9	12.5	13.2	42.7	62	28.5	9.8	392.9
	(b) Minor Miles	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	12.5
14.	Trails: (b) Foot—Miles	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
16.	Dwellings at Permanent Station—Number	...	...	3	1	2	1	4	...	1	...	...	6	2	3	3.5	...	1	23.3
18.	Tool Houses and Boxes—Number	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	15	4	21	...	70
19.	Barns—Number	...	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	22.5
20.	Office Buildings—Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5
21.	Public Camp Ground Clearing—Acres	...	...	12	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	48
22.	Public Camp Ground Buildings—Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Other Public Camp Ground Facilities—Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Other Structures—Number	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	8	1	4	...	6	...	25
25.	Fences, Other Than Range—Miles	...	...	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.5	2.5	...	0.5	.3	.7	1.6	1.5	1	2.5	.5	.9	17.8
29.	Fences, Range—Miles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.	Fences, Range—Miles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31.	Water Systems:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Wells and Water Holes—Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	4	...	...	15
32.	Spring or Well Development for Livestock—Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	27	...	...	40	...	1
34.	Planting, Forestation—Acres	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
35.	Nursery—Man-Days	...	1890	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	7230	...	...	347	...	50	...	...	9,615
36.	Seed Collection:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(a) Conifers (Cones)—Bushels	3	14	15	...	132	...	2	...	...	191	460	25	1625	...	...	...	...	2,467
	(b) Hardwoods and Other—Pounds	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5150	...	...	...	...	5,850
39.	Insect Pest Control: (a) Tree—Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
42.	Tree and Plant Disease Control—Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

In April of 1934 we lost six camps from forestry work but gained one for State Park work leaving for the third work period eleven forestry camps and one State Park camp. In October still further reductions in forestry camps were made leaving us a total of eight forestry camps. Three camps, however, were gained for State Park work or a total number of camps under jurisdiction of State Forest Commission of twelve. The primary reason for the inauguration of Emergency Conservation Work program was, of course, relief. Another reason was for the building of manhood in the person of the membership of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps and probably the third reason was the presecution of the work project—forestry, including State Parks. From the standpoint of relief or financial assistance to the State the Emergency Conservation Work program has been a wonderful thing to South Carolina, with over \$5,000,000 having been brought into the State by reason of its presence here. Over \$6,000 a month is paid in wages to the boys in each and every camp within the State. In addition considerable more than three times that amount is spent in the maintenance of the boys with clothing, food and shelter, pay of army personnel and supervisory personnel and materials and equipment. The bulk of these expenditures do not pass through the office of the State Forest Commission but during the period of this report \$578,189.04 have been spent through the office of the State Forest Commission in the prosecuting of the work project for salaries of supervisory personnel, materials and equipment.

The Emergency Conservation Work program today ranks among the highest in the President's relief program. The President himself has indicated that in all probability the Civilian Conservation Corps program will be made permanent. It is essential that South Carolina do everything possible to retain as many camps as possible for the good of conservation as well as relief. With the exception of the addition of State Park work the program of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps has continued very largely as originally set down. This was made necessary through the establishment of regulations in Washington in regard to the program.

The addition of State Parks, however, has opened an entirely new field for the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps. Under this program under the jurisdiction of National Park



THE IMPROVEMENTS ON THE 10 ACRE SUBSISTENCE FIRE TOWER FARMS (See page 19)

Service in the Department of Interior areas suitable for State Parks are being developed by camps to provide places of general recreation for the people of the State. At the present time four such areas are being constructed in South Carolina.

One of them is at Cheraw in Chesterfield County. Here over four hundred interested individuals donated some \$5,000 for the purchase of lands to be donated to the State Forest Commission for Park purposes. Upon this land is being constructed a small lake suitable for bathing and boating, picnic shelters and an administration building, where meetings of a general public nature may be held, and the area is being made accessible by drives and trails and the whole is being generously landscaped, for the benefit of all the people of the State.

In Horry County the Myrtle Beach Farms Corporation donated to the State 320 acres of land including one half mile of as fine a beach as can be found on the Atlantic Seaboard. At this area an administration house and bath house are being constructed and public camping grounds and cabins for the benefit of all the people of the State will be erected and made available at a very nominal charge.

In Dorchester County the city of Charleston donated some 1300 acres in fee simple and upon which are being constructed a boathouse, bathhouse, administration building and cabins suitable for occupation by group camps such as under-privileged children, girl scouts, boy scouts, etc. This area lies along the Edisto River with a fifteen foot bank providing a beautiful view up and down the river and a topography that is very unusual for that section of the State.

In Sumter County the County Delegation appropriated \$5,000 for the acquisition of 1,000 acres of land bordering on the Wateree River swamp with very unusual and very beautiful topography. This Park is being developed along the lines of other Parks and will be open to the public at all times.

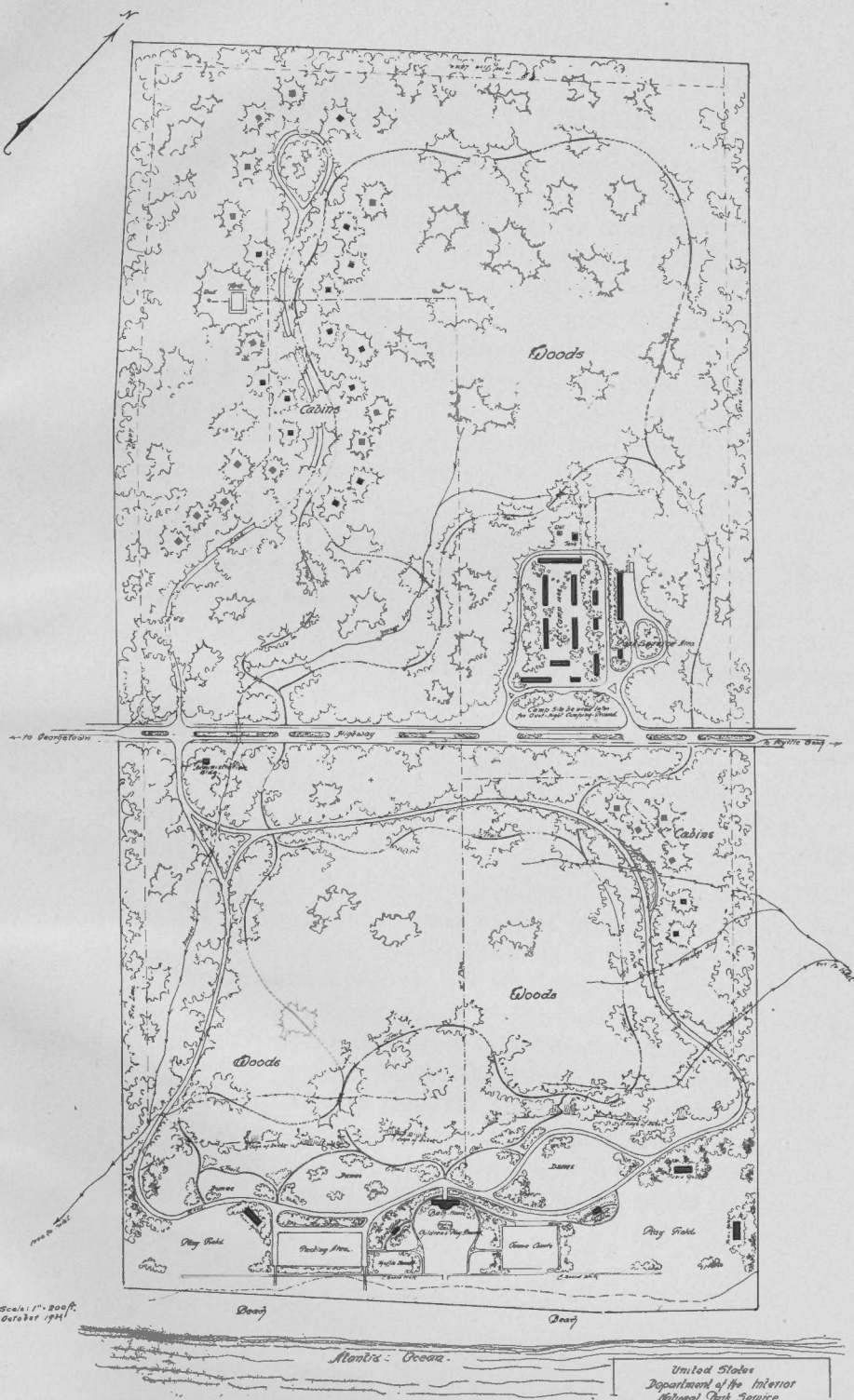
Efforts are being made to secure an additional beach Park in southern South Carolina, in addition to a mountain park in Oconee, Pickens or Greenville County and a Park in Chester County. When one is then provided in Laurens, Abbeville, Greenwood or McCormick Counties the primary Park system will have been completed. Under this program when completed any citizen of South Carolina will have available within a fifty mile drive a

State Park under State supervision to which he can go and find the necessary facilities to enable him to cook a meal in the open, to put up a tent and stay over night or for a week or month and cabins within which he and his family can spend a reasonable vacation period at a very nominal charge. Under the New Deal there can be no question as to the responsibility of the State in providing recreational possibilities for her people. The only question will be in the extent in which the State shall provide those amusements without charge.

It is the opinion of the State Forest Commission that such a program should be self-supporting with the exception possibly of general State supervision. It is believed that with two beach parks and one mountain park in South Carolina the income from them will be sufficient to provide the maintenance charges of all other parks. It is anticipated that small charges for cabin rent, bathing fee, boat rents and concessions of other sorts will more than take care of actual expenditures of operation.

The fiscal year of 1933-34 marked South Carolina's first step in the direction of State Park work. Today over 5,000 acres are included within the park system and owned in fee simple by the State Forest Commission. Virginia has over 30,000 acres in State Parks and New York State in the past five years has spent over \$50,000,000 in the purchase and development of State Park areas. So far the South Carolina system has not cost South Carolina one cent.

In addition to the regular State Park program, Emergency Conservation Corps camps have constructed two road side picnic areas, one in Fairfield County at the tower site in Jenkinsville and one in Kershaw County two miles south of Camden at the Camden State Forest Tree Nursery. At the Jenkinsville site there is available an outdoor fire place, tables and benches and good water supply. At the Camden picnic area there is a small lake, which incidentally is used for supplying water to the Forest Tree Nursery, two outdoor fire places, tables, benches, adequate water supply and comfort stations. These areas are open to the public at all times without charge.



PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MYRTLE BEACH STATE FOREST PARK (See page 25)

OTHER COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

The State Forest Commission is also cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture through their Bureau of Plant Industry in the control of White Pine Blister Rust in the white pine areas of the State. The white pine blister rust is a disease affecting the white pine trees and resulting in some of the New England States in practically a complete elimination of the species. This disease occurs upon white pine and has as its alternate host the bushes of currants and goose berries. The spores from the disease upon the white pine find lodgment upon the goose berries and currants, develop new fruiting bodies and new spores which in turn return to the white pine. By the elimination of currants and goose berries in the vicinity of white pine stands this cycle is broken and the disease controlled. The Blister Rust Control program is under way in every State where white pines are found and has been going on in the mountains of Oconee and Pickens since April of 1934. Under cooperative agreements with the Department of Agriculture the State Forester serves as Procurement Officer for the project approving all expenditures made by the program which in the three months ending June 30th, 1934 totaled \$596.95. The procedure in this case is the organization of crews which make intensive surveys of all white pine lands searching for and eradicating all goose berries and currants.

The State Forester serves as a member of the Advisory Council of the Tyger River Soil Erosion Project being conducted by the Soil Erosion Service of the Department of the Interior. Under this program approximately 100,000 acres lying on the watershed of the South Tyger River in Greenville and Spartanburg Counties has been set aside as a demonstration area for the conducting of Soil Erosion Work. Under this program some 1,200 farms are being treated from the standpoint of erosion, control and prevention. Gullies are dammed, terraces constructed, strips planted with permanent grasses and fields over 18% in slope are planted to forest trees. All of this is at no cost to the landowner.

